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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1911.

**WHAT HAPPENED IN MAINE.**

Nobody knows exactly how it happened in Maine, or what happened, in fact. Everybody was surprised. On the night of the election, the prohibitionists conceded their defeat, but with superb courage declared that they would keep on fighting. Then the returns from the plantations and towns began to come in, and kept on coming in until what appeared to be a victory for the repeal of Constitutional prohibition was converted into defeat, and a Saharan aridity settled down upon the State, when suddenly the wind shifted again and the State appears to have gone the other way. There will be asses a-plenty, however, just as there have always been. "It may be several years yet," says the Waterbury American, which doubtless speaks with first-hand knowledge of the ways of the wicked, "before a Maine citizen can take a drink without concealment or hypocrisy; but he is used to that."

Maine is a great State, great in the extent of its territory, in the wealth of its resources, in the rugged beauty of its mountains and shore lines, in the integrity and thrift of its people and the tenacity with which they hold to their opinions, right or wrong. One of the significant things about the election on Monday is that there was one vote for every thirteen of the population of the State, the population being 1,656,388, counting men, women and children, and the vote, 126,895, in Virginia at the last election, 156,855 votes were cast, or one vote for every fifteen of population, the population being 2,061,612. In New York at the last election, 1,408,998 votes were cast, or one vote for every six of population, the population being 9,113,279. Some lessons may be drawn from these figures, one of which is that we ought to do as well in Virginia as they do in New York. What is needed in all the States is voters who will vote, voters who value their citizenship sufficiently to take an interest in all matters affecting the public welfare, voters who, as good citizens, will prove their faith by their works. These observations, however, have little or nothing to do with the situation in Maine. That will not be greatly improved by the results of Monday's election if the people do not enforce their own laws. Laws which cannot be enforced should be repealed. With the State almost equally divided on the question of prohibition, it would seem to be almost impossible to make the present laws effective.

**A NEW ISSUE FOR DR. WILSON.**

What shall be done with our fat women is the latest problem that confronts the American public, and if the Colonel Welf still in command we would suggest that a Federal Commission be appointed to make a thorough investigation of the subject and recommend such remedial measures as Congress might direct under the General Welfare clause of the Constitution. We have had Hookworm Commissions, Play-Grounds Commissions, Pellagra Commissions, Pure Food Bureaus, Intimate studies of the homes of the people, and many agencies for the proper care of children neglected by their own fathers and mothers, and in all these admirable activities, we have been assured that it is one of the functions of the Government at Washington to look after the manners and customs and morals of everybody to the end that this great American Republic shall shine out as a beacon-light to all the world. Now comes this new peril of fat women, and it is incumbent upon Woodrow Wilson or William Jennings Bryan or some other of our greatest thinkers to discover some means within the purview of the National Government that will save the Nation from the obesity that threatens. A salesman in New York, rarely gifted with the faculty of observation, has made this statement: "We sell many more 35 suits than any other size, and the proportions of these suits are: bust, 28; waist, 27; hips, 40." The terrifying conclusion is that "the corpulence of our middle-aged women is getting serious." We should think so, indeed, and something ought to be done to stop it, and be done at once. One of the students of the problem says that all this fatness is caused largely by eating and drinking. "I have observed," he says, "women in large numbers at different summer resorts, both inland and on the coast; they eat with exceeding gusto; nothing on the menu escapes them." Many of them, particularly New York women, are given to the habit of taking such appetizers as cocktails, highballs and other fat producers and, after an entire summer spent in pursuit of the anti-fat germ, he advises: "Don't drink with your meals; don't touch alcoholic drinks at any time." There is a deep philosophy in this counsel that will not be far to seek—the less they drink, the more there will be left for

their coarser and more brutal brothers. Fat is a provision of nature and varies considerably at different periods of life, increasing generally about middle life, when it occurs frequently in great excess. "Its uses in the animal organism are manifold. It plays an important part in the process of cell formation; it protects the body from external shocks by uniform diffusion of pressure through the whole adipose tissue; it checks the loss of heat by radiation; it promotes the mobility of the various organs. Its chief use, however, consists in supplying a great part of the heat energy indispensable to animal life, heat being produced in the organism mainly by the combustion of available fat." Fats are composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, or, as the French chemist, Chevreul has shown, are combinations of ordinary glycerin and certain so-called fatty acids. "Glycerin," as everybody ought to know, "is a tri-atomic alcohol; that is to say, like the hydroxide of a tri-valent metal (such as ferric hydroxide) it acts like a weak base and is capable of combining with three molecule equivalents of a monobasic acid (such as ordinary acetic acid. Human fat," we are further informed, "contains, besides tri-palmitin, tri-olein and some tri-stearin, also a yellow substance resembling bile by its odor and bitter taste."

All this is very important, it will be seen, if any general attack is to be made through the Government for the relief of the fat women of the country. We do not care how fat they are—the fatter the better, say we, but fat or lean, thick or thin, long or short, old or young, whatever their condition or estate, we love them all. One of the principal reasons for re-electing Mr. Bryan is that he could introduce the fat question as a paramount issue in the next Presidential campaign. There is a great deal of talk every four years about how the Republicans "fry the fat" out of the manufacturers and "interests"; but that is a purely mechanical process. Here we have an entirely different issue to which Dr. Wilson and others of our advanced statesmen should give their special attention.

**FORMING A NEW PARTY.**

John D. Works is a United States Senator from California. He is a political nondescript of the insurgent class and a worshipper of the Wisconsin prodigy, "Battling Bob" La Follette, now holding to his "announcement" of his intentions touching the Presidency until the Congress shall convene in its regular session next December. Senator Works made a speech to the Union League Club in Los Angeles the other night in which he characterized President Taft as a reactionist and as "not a representative of the people." He said that Taft and La Follette are destined to face each other in the next Republican convention, and if Taft shall be nominated Progressive Republicans will be confronted with this alternative: "To remain within the party and save it from defeat while working to purify and improve it, or if they cannot bring themselves to vote for Taft to join Progressive Democrats who can support Wilson or any other candidate and form a new party." As for Senator Works himself, he will stick to the Republican party and work in conjunction with other Progressives, which shows what sorry company the Democrats who have been chumming with the Republicans of the La Follette sort have fallen into.

Better the old rock-ribbed, copper-fastened rascals of the old line Republican machine than the miserable hypocrite of the La Follette school. There may be a new alignment of political parties in this country, but Democrats of the conservative and responsible sort will surely not cast in their lot with the fakers and fumbler of the Republican camp.

**GOING UP.**

According to Bradstreet's the prices of commodities were sent upward in August, and the opinion is that the advent of cold weather will carry the necessities of life to still higher figures. Despite the drop in the price of flour, the index number is becoming greater. The prices of all necessities are high. The price of bread is just what it was a year ago, although flour is cheaper.

Sugar, coffee and white potatoes are leading all the articles in the race toward high prices. Hot, dry weather throughout the Northern States has lifted the price of white potatoes to \$1.10 a bushel in the field. This means at least \$2 for the consumer. In the South, where sweet potatoes are plentiful and good, the consumption of white potatoes should be small.

The coffee crop in Brazil is below normal, and Brazil leads the world in coffee production. Her coffee has all sorts of brands, and when her crop is short all brands are marked up.

Granulated sugar now commands 7 cents the pound at retail. The advance in sugar is due, it is asserted, to short crops of sugar beets in Europe, especially in Germany, and to rather poor crop prospects in Cuba. The shortage in Germany and Austria is estimated at 1,450,000 tons. The cane production countries will be unable to furnish more than 700,000 in excess of last year's totals. This leaves the world's shortage at 750,000 tons. Louisiana will produce this year 350,000 tons of cane sugar, and she is rejoicing over the late advance in sugar prices, for already \$15,750,000 has been added to the value of her crop.

**A STAR FISH SCHOLAR.**

Professor Walter Kendrick Fisher, of the Leland Stanford Junior University in California, has given the twenty-three best years of his life to the preparation of a monumental work

on star fish. The book will weigh many pounds, and will be published by the United States Government. It will not be numbered among the best sellers, and its readers will be few and far between.

That is no reason why the devotion of this scholar to minute research should be belittled. No man, unfamiliar with the subject, can say whether Professor Fisher's book will revolutionize the science of biology or was merely done in the pursuit of a congenial fad of the sort now in vogue for the making of the gigantic regiment of pedantic Ph. D's.

But, aside from results, which the real scientific mind spurns, Professor Fisher's devotion to a single idea for more than two decades is, as the San Francisco Call says, "an example of the modern spirit that animates research." Professor Fisher is of martyr mould. He has devoted his life to the marshalling of minute facts which will bring him neither fame nor reward.

An interesting fact about human nature is that men of this sort are not so rare as one might think. In the Middle Ages, the Schoolmen spent their years on earth disputing as to how many angels might stand upon the point of a needle. In the last century people of great learning gave their lifetime energies to running down a Greek enclitic. The tragedy of it is that such a scholar, such a martyr in the cause of the promotion of learning, does not make as much money as an unlettered immigrant running a beer saloon.

**THE SUPREME HAM.**

According to the Ohio State Journal, which is published in a place which was once a suburb of Richmond and a part of the Old Dominion, a returned hotel man in Baltimore says that he is going to use the German hams and bacon on his own table in preference to the famous Smithfield variety "of his own State." "And do they have better hams over in Germany than the hickory cured sort they put up down in Virginia?" asks the Ohio contemporary. It will be seen that the Journal locates Baltimore in Virginia, which is perfectly acceptable, though, of course, the hotel man in question cannot come to our arms on account of his treasonable, outrageous, false, pernicious and nauseous statement.

The Ohio State Journal goes on to say that when it was wandering about Germany—probably on a ready-made tour—it noticed "the splendor of the ham" and attributed it all to the hunger incident to gadding about. Now, our contemporary says, "we are informed it was the ham itself, the old German fed swine, that contributed the joy of the meal."

All will agree that, as a general rule, the Germans have better food and cook it better than the people of any other nation. Their steaks, their fried potatoes, their wiener schnitzels, their sauerkraut, their pigs knuckles, their muscovitz, their apfelstrudel are matchless, cooked and served to suit the emperors of the earth, but when it comes to the homely ham, there is naught upon the face of the terrestrial ball than can compare with the dull red meat that comes out of Smithfield to be seized greedily by the people of a mighty nation. The Smithfield ham is supreme in the world. It is indescribable, inestimable, invincible. The German ham, beside it, is crude and tasteless. It may be that the Kaiser nibbles at the German product, but the kings of industry and finance, the masters of capital and creation, prefer the Smithfield delicacy, which often graces the royal table of the Fifth George of England, on whose dominions the sun never sets. From a million sequestered places of warmth and light will rise ten million voices over goblets, that gleam with mint-juleps protesting that this Baltimore Innkeeper has spoken treason and untruth.

**CUT OFF GRAFT.**

Two hundred and twenty thousand dollars were saved to the public treasury by the Democrats in the last Congress in the House of Representatives alone. That saving amounted to twenty-five per cent. of the total expense of the operation of the House. It resulted from eliminating nothing that was necessary, abolishing the places which were made for petty grafting purposes by the Republicans when they were in full dominion over the lower branch.

The Democrats this year abolished a place in the House organization which had been held for years by a sixteen-year-old girl who never went to the Capitol. They abolished the positions of two telegraph operators who had not used their instruments in years. The Democrats discharged twenty policemen who never could be found around the Capitol. The Democrats struck out a number of places supposed to be held by men in the Capitol, drawing \$900 and \$1,000 the year, but who were really working in real estate offices in Washington.

**IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.**

The statistics as to immigration for the latest fiscal year show nothing new. They emphasize old lessons merely. No material changes can be noted. It is yet true that whereas twenty years ago about seventy per cent. of the arrivals were from the north and west of Europe, and less than twenty per cent. from the south and east, the percentages are now reversed, practically speaking. The reversal suggests new and serious questions and problems of assimilation and crime prevention.

In the fiscal year 'n question nearly 850,000 immigrant aliens came into the United States. More than 25,000 were shut out under the provisions of the law as to undesirable classes. On the other hand, about 300,000 aliens left

this nation voluntarily—went back to the "old country," because they could find no employment here or else because they had saved up enough to live comfortably on their small farms or to engage in small business enterprises. Many of these will probably return to the United States when they find out that work is abundant again.

The net increase in the foreign population for the year was about 580,000. In 1910 the net increase was about \$40,000. The decrease goes to show how the would-be European emigrants understand American conditions and to what extent the human tide is influenced by our industrial and commercial drift.

Italy still leads as a source of immigration at present. That country sent us 190,000 persons and received in return about 65,000. Next to the Italians came the Jews, with more than 91,000 immigrants and about 5,000 departures. The Poles were third, with more than 71,000 arrivals and 25,000 departures.

British immigration showed an increase, Scandinavian maintained the average of late years, while German immigration decreased materially.

**THE SINGLE TAX IN VANCOUVER.**

Mayor Taylor, of Vancouver, declares that since the single tax was put into operation in that city there has not been a single kick from property owners. This is perhaps the first case on record in which property owners have not made a kick. In Vancouver the single tax system was introduced gradually—twenty-five per cent. at a time. That is to say, the first year one-fourth of the value of improvements was taken off and added to the land valuation, two years later one-half was transferred in the same manner, then three-fourths, until at the present time a tax for municipal expenditures is levied on land values alone.

There are other taxes, however, in the city. They are assessed by the provincial government both on personal property and real estate, but a part of this is returned in the form of special grants for hospitals, schools and other public purposes. It is this conflict between two methods of taxation which Oregon hopes soon to compose by its scheme of county option in taxation.

A late divorcee in Los Angeles warns girls against larrying poets. This woman had a poet husband, and declares that he allowed her 1 cent a day for living expenses. But that was probably half of his daily earnings.

Eight years ago Morris Shapiro worked for one dollar the day in a junk factory. He is now offering the Isthmian Canal Commission a certified check for \$115,000 for a half-mile string of smashed-up engines, cars, steam cranes, dredges and other machinery used by the French concern that tried to build the great canal three decades ago. Twelve years ago Shapiro emigrated from Prussia.

One hundred crates of Spanish onions were lately found floating at sea. The consignee's name and place has been erased by the water, but if the finder will send the crates to the editor of the Orange Observer, no mistake will be made.

A case was carried to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts because of an exception to the trial judge's tone of voice, but it availed naught.

One of the hardest licks Governor Harmon has yet received is the announcement of Governor Bleas of South Carolina, that he will support the great Ohioan. It should be explained in justice to Governor Harmon that he does not know the Governor of South Carolina.

A certain young man who has a rich father went to Europe this summer. Before departure, the lad made up a cable code of his own for possible use abroad and handed a copy to his father, who locked it up in his desk without looking at it. A month later the old man received a cable of one word, "Laugh." The old man ha-ha-ed. It struck him as very funny. When he went to the house to look at the code he was in fine humor. He got out the code and read "Laugh—send me \$500." Another illustration of the adage: "He laughs best who laughs last."

Fifty-one thousand Greeks emigrated to the United States in the last two years. The more of them that come to this nation, the better. They are a sober, law-abiding, industrious, peaceable people. Did you ever hear of one being arrested?

Without exception the Richmond girls have come back from the summer resorts each with a sparkler on her finger.

The staring, bloody corpses of men and women will be cut to pieces in Richmond next week, young men will reel and faint at the horrible sight, but there will be no police officer with power to stop the butchery. Young men, fresh from good homes, will laughingly drive their knives to the hearts of helpless dead men and women. In other words, the students of the two local medical colleges will, properly and lawfully, this week begin to carve up the "atiffs" for purposes of anatomical study.

Just before they sailed for Warsaw, Poland, to attend the international congress in the interest of the new language, nearly two hundred Esperantists met at a New York hotel. They replied to two criticisms of the tongue—that it lacks in wealth of terms for love-making and for saying expressive things when occasion requires. The new lingo, however, is not deficient in these respects. To quote an Esperantist: "Imagine what

a great thing it is to tell a girl you love her in terms more beautiful, more subtle than any poet of any nation ever before has used. Now, if I want to damn you in English, I say, 'd—n,' and I can't go any further, but in Esperanto I say, 'komdamnit, and I brand you in the past. I say, 'komdamnat, and I get you now, and I say, 'komdamnot, and I get you in the future. Can you beat it?' It seems not.

A wealthy New York widow is the first victim of New York's new law governing the sale of alibegrets. She offered eighty for sale at \$9.50 and, according to the complainant is liable to a fine of \$2,000. The court was told of the suffering of the parent bird when the alibegret feathers were obtained. The National Association of Audubon Societies was behind the New York law and is trying to make it effective in the sale of alibegrets.

Champ Clark has been discussing the Presidents lately. Garfield, Adams and Jefferson he characterizes as the "greatest scholars of the nation." "Ex-President Roosevelt can be classed with those three, as he knows a little about more things than any human being." Being an editor, he should.

**Voice of the People**

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir:—In the public discussion now being made on the question of "free" tolls through the Panama Canal, the fact should not be lost sight of that article 2 of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, reading as follows:

"The said government shall have and enjoy all the rights and advantages of navigation, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal."—should be taken in connection with the last paragraph of article 3, of the same treaty, reading as follows:

"The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation, or its citizens, subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise."

This fully justifies, in my opinion, the view that the treaty aims solely to regulate and impose the same rates of toll on all competition for commerce between nations in a common market, but it does not imply or express that domestic commerce (within the confines of any nation), which in our case is not open to foreign competition, is brought within the purview of the treaty regulations. On the other hand, the treaty gives the United States the exclusive right of "providing for the regulation and management of the canal." If that means anything it means that we can do whatever we want for ourselves, in the matter of using the canal to regulate our internal transcontinental commerce, so long as we do not discriminate in favor of ourselves over canal tolls when it comes to competition in a foreign market where other nations have trade relations. I am not contending for free tolls for all American ships in all trades, but only for free tolls in the domestic coastwise trade for this country for all independent shipping.

If this construction can be placed upon the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, it seems to me that nothing can be plainer than that it should be invoked by Congress in favor of all coastwise commerce, that we should pay no free tolls on this traffic, and that we mean cheaper transportation and that we mean not to have its effect in materially reducing the cost of living, which is what the people are most vitally interested in bringing about at this time. I trust you will, therefore, give this view the widest discussion in your columns.

ADRIAN B. BOOLE.

Baltimore, September 11, 1911.

**Henry C. Stuart for Governor.**

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir:—Having known Hon. Henry C. Stuart for many years, I am sure that when he was a member of the Civil War, and having watched his career closely as a leading live stock raiser and extensive, successful blue grass farmer, and a most faithful public servant of extraordinary capabilities and talents, as all who know him will cheerfully concede, the Virginia Democrats can make no mistake in nominating and electing him as Governor next year. He is a level-headed, big-hearted Virginian of the truest and best type, thoroughly equipped in all respects to govern a Governor of whom all the people would be proud. It can be truly said of him that "this is a term and a combination that give assurance of a man" in the highest and noblest meaning of the term. Therefore, I beg leave to second the motion in your to-day's issue to make his nomination unanimous. It will be the best thing that can be done to calm and satisfy all elements of the party throughout Virginia. By all means let all loyal Democrats strive to pull themselves together. We want no warring factions in 1912, when our nation goes to elect as its President Woodrow Wilson, or some other patriot statesman and Democrat.

C. T. SMITH.

Shadwell, Va., September 13.

**The Rev. Thomas Smith.**

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir:—The article in your Sunday's paper concerning old Yeocomico Church was very interesting. Thomas Smith was in charge of Cople Parish, Yeocomico and Nomini churches from 1765-1790. His eldest daughter, Mary Jacquelin Smith, did marry Philip Lee, of Leesville, and her daughter, Mary, was married to James C. Anthony; but two errors occur in your correspondent's statements.

Bishop Randolph has been married once only, and his wife is not related in any way to Mrs. Anthony. She is a descendant of Rev. Mr. Griffith, and not of the Rev. Thomas Smith.

VERITAS.

**New Name for "The Machine."**

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir:—I still notice allusions in the various papers to the "machine." In view of the fact that the "machine" is some 30,000 majority of the Democratic voters of Virginia, and considering the castigation given to some of our friends who industriously sought office by attacking the "machine," might it not be well hereafter, in order to pour oil upon the troubled waters, to allude to it as the "thrashing machine?"

R. T. W. DUKE, JR.  
Charlottesville, September 13.

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**Daily Queries and Answers**

**Locust.**  
To whom should I apply for information as to the value of locust trees which we wish to remove, and what is the wood used for?  
Communicate with some dealer in hardwoods. Locust wood is useful for all purposes in which strength, and especially toughness is required. This latter quality makes it valuable for treenails, used in shipbuilding.

**Nurses.**  
In what year did girls and women first begin to train for nurses?  
G. K. O.  
In France members of Roman Catholic sisterhoods were early noted for hospital service. In Germany, the Institute of deaconesses gave instructions to those who wished to become nurses and in 1836 sent out Florence Nightingale from her English home to her noble work for humanity. Soon after the close of the Crimean War, in 1855, schools for training nurses were established in England and Russia and have since been founded in other countries. The first movement of the kind in the United States is supposed to have been made by Dr. Valentine Seamen, of the New York Hospital, who delivered a course of twenty-six lectures on subjects pertaining to nursing, which were published in book form in 1800. A nurses' society was formed in 1838 by Friends in Philadelphia.

**KAISER'S SAILOR SON IS WIDELY TRAVELED**

BY LA MARQUISE DE PONTENVOY.  
In view of the fact that Prince Adalbert of Prussia, the sailor son of the Kaiser, has traveled more extensively than any other scion of his house, excepting his uncle, Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, it is odd that he should have expected American tourists, whom he met for the first time at St. Moritz, in Switzerland, to conform to rules of court etiquette which they were in all probability wholly ignorant.

Assuming, however, that the story cabled to this country, and published on Sunday last, to the effect that the prince had given expression to irritation at the refusal of some of his American acquaintances at St. Moritz, to dine with him, because they were already engaged to dine with one of their fair compatriots, is correct, the prince should have remembered that he is not a prince, but a citizen, and that his position is equivalent to that of a commoner, that he does not wish to be regarded as a royal personage or to be treated as such, and that even Germans would have been under any obligation to accept an invitation to dinner of a "Count" in the same light of a command, as if it had come from a Prince of Prussia.

Then, too, royal personages do not look for the same deference from foreigners as they exact from their own people. Indeed, they are reported to have felt the greater independence of manner of the foreigner as a welcome relief from behavior of compatriots that verges on obsequiousness, and that ends by becoming very tiring. For instance, King Edward, when abroad, never dreamt of expecting that French and American acquaintances that he met should pay him the same obeisance as his own subjects, nor that they should consider his invitations to luncheon or dinner in the light of commands, realizing full well that he had no commands to give them.

Strictly speaking, it is the sovereign alone who has the right to issue commands, a right to expect that his invitations to dinner should be considered in the light of a command, entailing the cancellation of all other engagements, and Queen Victoria was very particular about the enforcement of this rule. Edward, however, never insisted upon it when he was abroad, and was always ready to accept an excuse, when the excuse was not really an excuse, such as, for instance, that which he received from Admiral Lord Charles Beresford. The latter, it may be recalled, had been invited to dine at the Prince of Wales's house, and had replied the following characteristic telegram: "Very sorry. Cannot come. Lie follows by post." The fact of the matter is that not even princes and princesses of the blood, but only the anointed of the Lord are entitled to regard their invitations as commands, and then only on the part of their own subjects.

Where scions of royalty do, however, enjoy an advantage is in the case of dances at which they may be present, not incognito, but under their own name and rank. The royal princesses have a right to expect that any man to whom they may send their chamberlain or equerry with an intimation that they desire to dance with him, should cancel any other engagement that they may have for that particular dance, and in the same way, women require no etiquette to throw away upon their partner, if he is a prince of the blood to give him any specified number on her program. People who attend balls at which royalties are present, are, however, aware of this beforehand, and go to the dances in question with the understanding that they will comply with the laws of etiquette in the matter.

Prince William Radziwill, whose death has just taken place at Vienna, and whose remains have been conveyed to Warsaw for interment, was the husband of that notorious Princess Catherine Radziwill who played so important a role in South Africa, and underwent a term of imprisonment there for the forgery of the name of Cecil Rhodes. Five years ago the prince obtained a judicial separation from her, granted by the courts of Warsaw, and immediately afterwards she was deprived of her Bavarian Order of St. Theresa, of which she possessed the Grand Cross. The prince was a major on the reserve list of the Prussian army, and a chamberlain of the Emperor of Russia. He was a brother of the late Prince Anthony Radziwill, the head of the entire Radziwill family; and Prince Albert Radziwill, who married Dorothy Deacon, is therefore his nephew. He leaves three daughters, (one of whom, Princess Wanda, is the wife of Prince Blucher of Wahlstatt, great-grandson of the Prussian field marshal, who was with the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo) and a son, Prince Nicholas Radziwill.

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